Referring to Figure 10, a substantially planar transformer for use in the input of a push-pull amplifier has one primary winding 103 and two secondary windings 104, 105.

Referring to Figure 11, center taps 201, 202 have been added to the primary and secondary windings 3, 4, of the transformer 1 shown in Figure 1. The taps 201, 202 are connected to the inner turn of respective windings 3, 4 and extend radially out under the windings 3, 4 for connection to other circuit elements. Although center taps are shown, it will be appreciated that taps may be added at different points on the windings 3, 4 as circumstances require.

In the foregoing embodiments, the paths have been shown to have the same effective cross-sections. However, this need not be the case. For instance, the winding having fewer turn could be formed with a larger cross-section, by increasing the track width or increasing the number of layers used, because it will often be expected to carry a larger current.

Referring to Figure 6(c), if the resistivites of the conductor layers differ, the widths of the bridges 11 can be made different in different layers to ensure that the resistances of the windings match. In the illustrated example, the bridge 11 has been narrowed so that its resistance matches that of a higher resistivity bridge in another layer.

As a general rule, the crossings should be positioned so as to assist in balancing the electrical properties of the windings. Arrangements having rotational or mirror symmetry are preferred for this reason.

It will be appreciated that may further modifications may be made to the described embodiments, for example the use of shapes other than square, e.g. octagons, without departing from the spirit and scope of the appended claims.